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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MEIGER COUNTY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANN BOYD,
OF MURKIN COUNTY.
For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.
For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.
For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.
For Register of the Land Office,
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OF BREATHITT COUNTY.
Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.
Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.
FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOONEN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge.

We have hitherto refrained from alluding to the unjust assaults made from time to time upon Mr. Breckinridge by a portion of the Democratic press of this State. These aspersions were occasioned by a notion on the part of these editors that they were necessary to advance the claims of their favorites for the Presidential nomination, it being thought that Mr. Breckinridge was an aspirant to that exalted position. It would be saying too much to aver that Mr. Breckinridge was wholly indifferent to the evidences of popular esteem afforded in many quarters by the effort, without any agency on his part, and in positive conflict with his own views of propriety, to place his name before the country for the first office within the gift of a free people. But we have all along known that Mr. B. did not desire such a presentation of his name, and that he was utterly averse to it. We have not, however, felt free to say in our columns that it was wholly against his wishes, in the absence of any action of his own in regard to it. We are now supplied with that, however, and his friends who desire to press him for the position in question, should they differ from him as to the propriety of the step he has taken, will at least the more highly esteem him for this additional evidence of his retiring modesty.

The Ninth Legion, edited by our old friend Sam. Pike, hoisted the name of Breckinridge to its mast-head as its choice for the Presidency. We learn from that paper that the name of Mr. B. was taken down at his own request. Here is the article from the Legion:

Our astute neighbor has so long been the slave of relentless masters, that he cannot conceive it possible for any one to do a voluntary or an independent act—hence he has taken the name of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge from the head of our columns because the party here "could not stand it." The "astute neighbor" of the Whig knows this to be false. He knows that Maj. Breckinridge has more warm personal friends in the Ninth District than any man in Kentucky can claim, and that an overwhelming majority of the Democracy of the State prefer him for the Presidency to any other man in the Union. His name was taken from our mast head at his own request, and not at the suggestion of any other person.

In this connection we copy from the same paper an account of the speech made by the Hon. John M. Elliott before the Owingsville Congressional Convention, which contained an allusion to our distinguished Vice President:

One of the best speeches to which we have lent an ear for a long season, was that delivered by the Hon. John M. Elliott, before the Owingsville Convention, on Saturday last. In the course of it, he took occasion to vindicate that pure and spotless Democrat and statesman, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, from the foul aspersions which have been cast upon his good name by those who attribute to him sentiments which he does not entertain. It was a brilliant effort of a truly talented and gifted orator in vindication of one of the purest statesmen and most worthy Kentuckians who ever lived, and its thrilling effect will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing it.

If there is a true-hearted, spotless, and fearless Democrat on Kentucky soil—one who has the full confidence of his party throughout the length and breadth of the land—that man is Vice President Breckinridge; and the charge of Douglasism, Squatter Sovereignty, or any other sort of factionism, can no more be made truthfully against him, than the charge of infidelity could have been made against the Apostle Paul after his conversion to Christianity.

To show in what estimation the assaults upon Mr. Breckinridge are held by the Democratic press outside of Kentucky, we copy the following from the Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer:

The Louisville Courier still continues its attacks on the Democratic State ticket of Kentucky, and on Vice President Breckinridge. The latter gentleman, the Enquirer seems to think, is in the way of Mr. Guthrie, and that it is necessary he should be shot down. A rather thick noble young squire of the West will survive all the shots the malignity of the Courier can throw at him.

It is needless for us to repeat the declaration heretofore made by us, that we have taken no part in advocating or opposing the claims of any Democrat for the Presidential nomination. Were there no other reason, we deem it entirely premature to engage in such work. For Mr. Guthrie we have the highest respect—he is a true Democrat, a gentleman, and a statesman; and we trust the day may be far distant when we shall so far forget ourselves as to heap upon him, or any other Democrat, a torrent of abuse and vilification to promote any preference we might have for another. For such business we confess we have no appetite.

The Fifth District.

One of the most intelligent and active Democrats of Washington county, informs us that the proposed Democratic Convention on the 14th inst., in that district, will be a fraud and a farce. He assures us that the delegates of the few counties that will be represented are rascals, and that with a full knowledge of this fact, Mr. Jewett's friends will not permit his name to go before the convention. If the one-half we hear be true, the best thing the proposed convention, in case it meets, can do, or the party, will be to adjourn forthwith, and go home. Mr. Jewett is chimed, and we doubt not justly too, the unmistakable choice of a large majority of the Democracy of Washington county, and will carry it against any and all opponents.—*Lon. Courier.*

We are not fond of delivering lectures, and it is certainly not pleasant to lecture a friend who has, unwittingly it may be, committed a blunder. But we cannot refrain from noticing the foregoing article of the Courier. We do not do this for the purpose of taking the slightest part in the contest now going on for the nomination in the Fifth District. Mr. Jewett has ever been held in high estimation by us, and we are unwilling to believe that he will so conduct himself as to forfeit our confidence. Still we do not hesitate to declare that we do not like the tone of the Courier's article. In view of all the facts it is certainly ill-timed, to say the least. In view of the condition of affairs in that district, the Central Committee of the district, regularly authorized by the State Convention to act in the premises, called a district convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that convention is to assemble in a few days. In advance of its meeting, the Courier, located outside of the district, states that he is reliably informed that the convention thus called "will be a fraud and a farce;" that the delegates "are packed," and that Mr. Jewett's friends "will not permit his name to go before the convention;" and the editor says if one-half he hears be true, the best thing the convention, when it meets, can do, "will be to adjourn forthwith and go home."

Now all this, if not true, tends to disorganization, and, in fact, encourages it outright. On the other hand, if it should be possible to prove to be correct in the end, the Courier will only have gained the reputation of a prophet at the expense of its prudence and discretion. In any event, it is to be supposed that the Democrats of the Fifth district, who are as true and as intelligent as the same number of Democrats to be found anywhere, are altogether competent to manage their own affairs, and to relieve them, if possible, of any complication in which they may be involved. Of one thing we are quite certain, that if they cannot, no power on earth can, and of another thing we are just as certain, that an invocation to harmony and organization on the part of the Courier would have effected quite as much good as the article we are commenting upon.

We should think it rather a difficult thing to pack a convention so as to utterly thwart the choice of the people. If a majority of the people are for Jewett, or any other aspirant, undoubtedly they could control the minority. This thing of a minority packing a convention against the majority might happen, but surely the chances for it to happen are "like angel's visits, few and far between." If, as the Courier asserts, Mr. Jewett is the unmistakable choice of the Democracy, his presence in the district, and the canvass he has made, will enable him to demonstrate it in the Convention; and if he should be the choice of the party, there is no man in the State whom it will give us more pleasure to support. But no army can fight without organization—no church can prosper—no family be governed—no party succeed without it. It is indispensable.

If the convention in the Fifth district had not been called by the regularly constituted authorities of our party, and their action had not been denounced by a paper outside of the district, we should not have uttered a word. We have said this much to dissent from an effort to prejudice in advance the action of the convention, and to plead for the maintenance of the organization of our party in accordance with the action of the late State Convention. We do not hesitate to say, that so far as we are personally concerned, we shall be gratified if Mr. Jewett receives the nomination.

The editor of the Maysville Express charges us with copying an article from the Maysville Eagle without credit. This is rather a smaller charge than we expected to emanate from that source. The editor must have noticed, that is, if he reads our paper, that the copying from the Eagle without credit was an accident for which prompt and full explanation was given in the succeeding issue of our paper. Omissions and errors upon the part of the printers who set up the type for newspapers happen in the best regulated offices in the country, and the charge gravely preferred against us by the editor of the Express, coming, as it does, after we had corrected the mistake and given the proper credit, will be considered rather a disreputable mode of attack by members of the press of any and all parties—at least we think so.

We copied the article in question, not because of its allusions to the Express, but to show that the Opposition in this State differed widely among themselves upon the subject of Congressional protection to slavery. We trust, for the sake of the good opinion we have heretofore entertained of our contemporary, that it will turn out he had overlooked the number of our paper containing our explanation of the omission of credit to the article from the Eagle, and that his remarks to which we take exception were founded upon a misunderstanding.

At the Louisiana Democratic State Convention, held in Baton Rouge, Thos. O. Moore, of Rapides, received the nomination for Governor, and P. Hardy, of St. Landry, Lieut. Governor.

The total population of Lexington, Ky., is 8,550, divided as follows: whites, 5,918; slaves, 1,980; free blacks, 651. The total number remains about the same as last year.

The Paris Citizen thinks it a "mystery" (?) that the Democratic papers all assert that Magoffin agrees with them on the territorial question. This to us is quite a natural circumstance—far from mysterious in any way. Magoffin and the Democratic press stand upon the same well defined platform. There never was any ground for disagreement upon principle, and consequently they have never differed in this respect. The entire Democratic party of Kentucky agree that the whole constitutional powers of the Federal Government should be brought to bear for the protection of private property, including slaves, whenever it becomes necessary. So much for the principle. Whether or not it is necessary at this time that Congress should be called upon to exercise its peculiar functions for the protection of property in the Territories is a question of fact about which a difference of opinion may well exist; but there can be no question of principle involved in its discussion.

Slave property has obtained protection from the Democrats from the foundation of the government to the present time, and has never obtained protection from any other quarter. The Opposition have uniformly opposed such protection, and omitted the very latest opportunity afforded them in Congress of acting otherwise by voting against the admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution. We repeat it, that there is no "mystery" whatever in the fact that the entire Democratic press of Kentucky agree with Magoffin upon the territorial question; and when our contemporary of the Citizen, if he should ever be so fortunate, gets enrolled in a party that has any definite political principles, he too will understand that all the members of a party can agree perfectly, without the least appearance of "mystery." As he is a good sort of body, we invite him to try to get enrolled in such a party. Perhaps Capt. Simms would let him muster in his company, if he is not too much frightened at the idea of "black carpet-bags."

It will be remembered that the question of the legal force of the common law of England in this country was the great issue between the Federalists and the Democracy during the administration of the elder Adams. The Federalists contended that the common law was in force in the United States, and consequently that, as according to the common law, persons who abused liberty (George III. could either be fined or imprisoned, so any person in this country, who might speak disrespectfully of His Excellency, John Adams, should be fined and imprisoned. The old Jeffersonian Democracy opposed this doctrine, and a most severe and bitter struggle succeeded in completely overthrowing it.—*Lon. Cour.*

"Ignorance is bliss," "were folly to be wise." We, and "the rest of mankind," had always supposed that the celebrated Alien and Sedition Laws of the elder Adams were statute laws enacted by Congress. Kentuckians can never forget that such is the fact, for Kentucky was the first State, under the lead of Hon. John Breckinridge—grandfather of our Vice President—in the successful effort to sweep them from the statute book. We are now, however, for the first time, informed that it was the common law, and not an enactment of Congress. There never was any common law in force in this country by which such high-handed outrages against the liberty of the citizen could be perpetrated as was brought about by the sedition law. The common law in this country has always been the bulwark of the liberties of the people. It was reserved for Federalism, though Congressional enactments, to attempt their overthrow. Federalism, in its various phases, has always attempted to carry out its enemies through Congress. Hence Congress has not only given us the Alien and Sedition Laws, but a United States Bank, high protective tariffs, internal improvements by the general government, bankrupt laws, Missouri restrictions, Wilnot provisions, &c., &c. Against all these the Democracy party, throughout its entire history, has ever bent its most determined opposition; maintaining the doctrine of a strict construction of the Federal constitution in opposition to the views of Federalism in its thousand and one forms.

The sedition law of the elder Adams was the common law? So says the Courier. What next? Can't we have another dissertation upon history and the common law?

Mr. Rice says that our account of the difficulty and encounter between himself and Col. Garrard is incorrect in several particulars. He says that the difficulty did not arise from a charge made by him that Garrard used improper means to get the votes of Johnson and Floyd counties, as he never made such a charge in regard to the delegation of any county. We know personally nothing about the affair. We obtained our information from a gentleman now in Frankfort who was present when the difficulty took place, and we believe he gave as faithful and impartial a report as any spectator of the fight could have done. Certainly nothing was farther from our intention than to do an old personal friend, like Mr. Rice, the slightest injustice, and we have promptly given him the benefit of his statement of the affair, as far as it goes, in our columns.

We call attention to the letter, in another column, from Mobile. Most persons in this place will readily recognize the writer as a gentleman who for many years took a prominent and active part in Kentucky politics. He is one whose views are entitled to great respect, and no doubt our readers, like ourselves, would be pleased to hear from him often. To many of our old subscribers his writings are as familiar "as household words."

The Opposition in Virginia claim one Congressional district—the eighth—in which the contest is between Faulkner (Dem.) and Boteler (Opp.). The majorities foot up:

Faulkner	1,173
Boteler	1,219
	24

With Hampshire to hear from, which gave Wigg, in 1855, 273 majority. The contest is too close to be comfortable; but the Enquirer thinks Faulkner is elected.

Letter from the South—The Territorial Question.

MOBILE, Ala., May 25, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE YEOMAN: The Democracy of this part of the South are looking to the canvass in your State with more than usual interest, on account of apparent differences of opinion among members of the Democratic party in reference to the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories. The practical influence this question is likely to exercise over slavery will not probably be great, whether settled one way or the other. The arguments in favor of Congress assuming the right to interfere with slavery in the Territories, though plausible enough in theory, are not sound in their application to practical results; and, although, as far as I can judge at this distance from the scene of controversy, there is but a slight difference among Democrats, yet that difference, if settled in favor of Congressional interference, might lead to results fatal to the interests of the South. I thought it had long since been settled by all Southern men and good Democrats that all they wanted Congress to do in relation to slavery was to let it alone. We do not wish to give Congress a pretext for interfering with it in any manner, form, or shape, because no man can be so blind as not to see that if you call on Congress to protect slavery in certain contingencies, they will claim the correlative power of abolishing it. Once admitted the power of Congress to interfere in any way whatever with slavery, and nothing is more clear than that all they do will be adverse to the rights of slaveholders. It is as absurd to suppose that Northern men will legislate to protect slave property where the people themselves are not prepared to protect it, as it would be to suppose an Abolitionist of the Garrison stamp would lead in enforcing the fugitive slave law. With two-thirds of Congress representing free States, and upon principle opposed to the spread of slave territory, it is surely better if we can get the principle established that our sectional enemies have no right to interfere with our rights and property. And what advantage, let me ask, can Southern people expect to derive from the power conferred for by some Democrats that Congress shall protect slavery in the Territories? Will that body ever do it where the people of the Territories are themselves opposed to slavery? Certainly not. This would seem to lead to a recognition of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. That doctrine is odious to me in some of its present features; and yet the inhabitants of a Territory are very likely to control the political and social destinies of all Territories and States either at first or last. And the South is not likely to lose anything in consequence of such inevitable control. Slavery cannot be forced into Northern Territory, and the South ought not to wish it. First, because slave labor would not be profitable there, and second, because the South has no slaves to spare for such useless colonization. Besides, slave property cannot be made secure by any law when surrounded by Abolition States.

On the other hand, whenever a new State is formed out of territory south of the 36th parallel it is almost sure to be a slave State. It is understood we are ultimately to have three new States formed out of Texas, and perhaps another out of Southern California. If so, every one of them will be slave States in defiance of Congressional assumption. Does any one suppose the people of those sections will ever appeal to Congress to protect slavery in their Territories? Besides, if we ever get Cuba, as I believe we shall before many decades roll over our "manifest destiny," shall we then wish to claim Congressional protection? We may get a State or two out of Mexico on the Rio Grande. Shall we, in that event, wish Congressional intervention to protect slavery? Give slave owners a fair field and a suitable location, and all they want is the protection of the Constitution, the fugitive slave law honestly administered, and the shield of an honest Federal Judiciary. But those who are sincere in wishing protection to slave property should strive hard to secure the recognition of the principle that Congress—which is controlled by the representatives feeling adverse to slavery—should have nothing to do with that subject.

There is and can be no security to slave property in or out of the Territories, if we admit the right of Congress to control such property. We never ask Congress to protect us in the possession of our homes, our horses, or any other property. Congress has occasionally attempted to interfere with private rights, as in the case of a general bankrupt law. But could we not have got along quite as well without that act of guardianship? Believe me, sir, that the less power Congress is clothed with, outside of their specifically defined duties connected with legislation for the general government, the better it will be for the South and the country at large. Hence, if you are not engaged in a controversy over a "distinction without a difference," you are engaged in trying to solve a political problem which will be solved by the people directly interested, as the question may be presented to them from time to time for practical decision. You are allowing yourselves to be divided for nothing—allow your opponents to make "mountains out of molehills" for you, and laugh at the credulity which prefers a tedious struggle to surmount the former instead of tramping along the latter as not worthy of notice. It is well enough for such casuists as Douglas to try to ride into power by hair-splitting questions about slavery. But if you take the question out of Congress, even his "occupation is gone."

W. T.

Mrs. Rosa Veitner Johnson, Vice Regent of Kentucky for the "Mount Vernon Fund," has forwarded to the Treasurer the sum of \$4,200, as the contribution of Kentucky, up to the present time, to the purposes of the Association.

FAST TIME.—In the three mile race at Lexington, on Saturday, the second and last heat was won by Red Oak, the Tennessee horse, in the extraordinary time of 5.32 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is said to be 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds the fastest time ever made on a Kentucky course.

DIED.
In Frankfort, on the 26th of May, Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, aged 44 years, a native of Vermont.

The deceased came to this place seventeen years ago, and was highly esteemed as a citizen by all who knew him. Consumption marked him out as a victim, and while others less resolute and determined would have quietly yielded to its influence, Mr. Thomas kept the enemy at a distance, and battled successfully for many long months. But it was not mere physical courage which gave him strength. He had made the Lord Jesus Christ his friend, and when the summons came he breathed out his soul in peace. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In this city, on Monday, 26th inst., NATHAN NASON, an advanced age.

For the Legislature.
We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JOHNSON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar2 w&t-w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. LYONS,
AGENT FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF
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At Her Fancy Store on St. Clair St.
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To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.
sep16 t&w

THOS. S. PAGE.

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To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory character, to chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the promoter of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office, or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$3 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE,

Third street, opposite John Moore office, Louisville, Ky.

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Stomach, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Pain in the Side, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
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Rheumatism, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Sciatica, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Gout, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Gravel, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Nervousness, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Hysteria, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Spasms, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Fever, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Cholera, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Diarrhoea, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Dysentery, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
Piles, &c., &c. *Black & White, &c., &c.*
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